

BOSTON RECORDER.

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Vol. IV.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1819.

Price, \$3.00 in 6 months, or
\$2.62½ in advance.

London Missionary Register, Jan. 1819.
SURVEY
OF THE
MORNING STATIONS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
IN THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER.
[Continued from page 69.]

SOUTH AFRICA.
Societies engaged in Missionary Ex-
periment, are, the United
in the London Missionary Society,
Wesleyan Methodists; whose at-
begin in the order in which the
have just been mentioned. The
Brethren had shewn what might be
by the Divine Blessing on patient
ours, even among despised Hottentots
the London Missionary Society, with
great expectations at first from this
has multiplied its Stations, and la-
with success even among the wild-
abitants of the Interior; and the
Methodists are following in the
growing career.

There is a School at Cape Town, formed
Mr. Van Wageninge, from the Cen-
School of the National Society. Mr.
Wageninge is dead, but the School is
going with success.
or twelve thousand Slaves in Cape
at present a prey to Mahomedans
from the Interior, call loudly for
compassion.
frequent intercourse with this coun-
protection of the Local Govern-
and the comparative salubrity of the
and cheapness of living, are cir-
circles favourable to Missionary Under-
in this quarter.

DON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Society has just sent a Deputation
its Stations in this Mission. It con-
the Rev. John Campbell, and the
John Philip. Mr. Campbell has once
executed this important office. Mr.
will be settled, for the present, as
society's resident Director, at Cape

the painful occurrences among the
and the extent of the Society's
in South Africa, have rendered
measures expedient; and we doubt
that, with the blessing of God, they
productive of lasting benefit.

Rev. John Campbell and Philip, with Mrs.
sailed from Liverpool, on board the
Cape, on the 18th of November.

essel returning for a new mast, they
left on the 10th of December.

Surveying the Fourteen Stations,
were occupied, according to the
recent accounts, by the Society, we
roved eastward from Cape Town,
turn by the northern and western

CAPE TOWN.
The Capital of the Colony.

George Thom.
Thom has resided here several
and has been highly useful to the
Hottentots, and Slaves. He
taken several long journeys to distant
parts of the Colony; preaching, in Dutch,
much acceptance; promoting Auxiliaries;
and dispensing the Scriptures.
He has made application for per-
mission to build a Chapel, for the purpose
of instructing the Slaves.

STELLENBOSCH.
Twenty-six miles from Cape Town.

says Mr. Latrobe, in his Journal of
his Journey to South Africa, "can be more delightful
than the shady avenues planted in every
defending the inhabitants and their
from the burning rays of the sun."

1802.
J. Bakker.

Baker is well attended by Slaves
Hottentots, for whose accommodation
have been erected. His infirmities
prevent him from extending his labours.
restrains are laid on his Ministry,
it is hoped may be removed.

CALEDON.
150 miles E. from Cape Town—formerly
Zurich, from the valley in which it
is situated.

1811.
John Seidenfaden.

number of Communicants is 70;
the School-children, 50. The popu-
lance of Worship is insufficient for the
education of the hearers. A Bible
has been formed about three years;
and for charitable purposes has been
cultivation, and in roads and fences.
70 quarters of wheat were grown.

Latrobe, who visited this Station.
The valley widens near the Set-
tlement, and appears to be a spot well
for such an Institution. We were
by Mr. and Mrs. Seidenfaden, her
brother, and his assistant Mr.
Seidenfaden, are well laid out. The
Village, at present, consists of
of huts, on the north side of the

The inhabitants were friendly;
expressed their thankfulness for the
which they receive, and for the
which the Missionaries endeavour

to promote their spiritual and temporal
welfare. Mr. Seidenfaden is a man of an
active benevolent mind and generous spirit.
He has built himself a good substantial
house; with a spacious Hall, in which he
meets his Congregation, and keeps School
with the Children and young people. The
situation is such, that, in time, a consider-
able Settlement may be formed.

HOOGE KRALA.
About 300 miles E. from Cape Town.
1813.
Charles Pacalt.

The Congregation increases so much,
that the Chapel is too small. There are
60 School-children. Communicants are 34,
and they walk worthy of their holy voca-
tion. Others are promising. About 40
six-dollars were paid in taxes, in the year.
The great scarcity of wheat disabled the
people from sowing much. This is a flour-
ishing Station.

Mr. Latrobe reports of his visit to this
Settlement—"We were received with
much friendly attention by Mr. Pacalt.
Evening Service did not begin till nine
o'clock, to give the Hottentots time to re-
turn from their work in the neighbouring
farms. Meanwhile, the time was agreeably
spent in conversation. At nine, the peo-
ple were called together by the sound of a
cow's horn, blown by a maid-servant, in
place of a bell. About 100 men and women
attended. The men and women sit
separate, as in most Foreign Churches, on
benches; and are addressed from a table
and desks, as with us. The Service con-
sisted of two hymns, an exposition of a portion
of Scripture, a prayer, and a concluding
hymn.

The Settlement is, as yet, but small.
The cottages are placed in regular rows.
The gardens are well laid out; and the
Hottentots, both by precept and example,
taught diligently to attend to the rearing
of garden-produce of various kinds; but
there are no trees, nor any plantations or
nurseries. Indeed, the elevated situation
of the place, and the nature of the soil,
are said to be unfavourable to the growth
of trees; the shade of which, however, is
an almost essential requisite in an African
summer. Mr. Pacalt has a small house of
two rooms. His labour is great. Every
day he keeps School, and meets the Con-
gregation in an evening; being without an
assistant, and having the direction and man-
agement of all the outward concerns of the
establishment.

BETHELSDORP.
About 500 miles E. from Cape Town.
1802.
J. G. Messer, Evan Evans, F. G. Hooper.

Erasmus Smit from Grace Hill, and W.
F. Corner and J. Goeyman from Hephzi-
bah, were at Bethelsdorp.

Large tracts of land, at some distance
from the village, are cultivated. Many
trades are carried on. They have now a
School House and a Printing Office. Many
stockings are knit for sale. Hats, shoes,

Mr. Latrobe has placed the natural dis-
advantages of this situation in a strong
light. He makes no doubt, however, but
that Dr. Vanderkemp had reasons for his
choice, which would have exhibited to the
mind of a candid inquirer the truly sincere
and religious motives by which he was ac-
tuated.

The Church, built by Dr. Vanderkemp,
is a monument of the peculiarity of his
taste. Mr. Latrobe thus describes it—
"The church consists of two buildings,
placed together nearly in a right angle.
The inner walls meet: the outer are con-
nected by a wall, elliptical in its form. In
the middle of this junction, the Minister's
seat and desk are placed: thus he may be
seen and heard by the whole audience,
though the men and women, who sit sepa-
rately, cannot see one another."

With reference to the disadvantages of
this Settlement, the Directors remark—
"We hope that this Station, the external
appearance of which has excited so much
censure, is now in an improving state. The
spot, indeed, was ill chosen, and labours under
great disadvantages: but the spiritual
benefits received by many persons have far
exceeded, in real importance, all its exter-
nal defects."

In 1817, the state of the Settlement was
as follows—Baptized, 15 Adults and 34
Children; excommunicated, 15; received
again, 6; marriages, 24; births, 45; deaths,
16; added to the Settlement, by permission
of the Government, 34."

THEOPOLIS.
About 600 miles E. from Cape Town.
1814.
J. G. Ullricht, G. Barker.

This Settlement, being but two miles
from the sea, and near rivers and a wood,
has many advantages for a comfortable sub-
sistence. Much land is cultivated. The
cattle are increased. There are upwards
of 80 gardens, each of about an acre. The
Caffres occasionally plunder.

Many have been brought to the knowl-
edge of the Lord. The Communicants are
87—39 men, and 48 women. An Auxili-
ary Missionary Society produced, in the
year, about £15.

KAT REVIER.

In Caffaria, a country to the Eastward of the Col-
ony, beyond the great Fish River, 100 miles
from Cape Town.—Kat Revier (Cat River) is
200 miles N. E. of Bethelsdorp.

1816.

Joseph Williams Missionary, and Jan
Tzatzoo, a Native, son of a Caffre Chief,
settled here, and were well received. The
principal Chief, King T' Geika professed
to be convinced of his sinful state, and desirous
of receiving the Gospel. A house was built,
a garden formed, and ground enclosed for corn. About 100 Caffres attended
Public Worship, with much seriousness.
The number at the Settlement was 133. When the Governor visited Caffaria,
and expressed a hope that T' Geika would protect the Missionaries in case of
war, he answered evasively and sarcastically,
"It is shameful for the Caffres to
steal and murder, now they have got God's
Word."—This T' Geika," says Mr. Messer,
"is a particularly deep and politic barbarian king."

Jan Tzatzoo left Mr. Williams, and went
to Theopolis; and about the 24th of Au-
gust, of last year, it pleased God to call
Mr. Williams from his labors. His situation
has been arduous. There is reason
to hope that the Mission will be encouraged
and assisted by the Colonial Govern-
ment. The prevalence of the Gospel among
the Caffres would give security to the
Borderers, and prevent the lamentable
depredations and murders which have
taken place. Mr. John Browne and Mr.
Taylor will probably be fixed in this Station.

HEPHZIBAH.

In the Bushmen's Country, North of the Colony,
formerly called Rhinoster Fountain.

1816.

W. F. Corner, missionary, and J. Goey-
man, Native, were ordered to leave this
Station, but the Governor permitted Mr.
Moffat and Mr. Kitchingman to proceed
thither.—See Bethelsdorp.

A piece of land had been purchased, and
agricultural implements procured. The
people are earnestly desirous of hearing
the Word.

GRIQUA TOWN.

North of the Colony—about 700 miles N. E. of
Cape Town—near the Great Orange River.
1802.

Willian Anderson, Henry Helm, P. Berend,
J. Hendrick, P. David, Piet Sabba, Natives

The Missionaries have labored, at this
remote Station, with great success, for
many years; and, at times amidst great
difficulties. It has been, of late, in fa-
vourable circumstances. A revival has
taken place, chiefly among the females. An
Auxiliary Missionary Society has been es-
tablished: the people, having no money,
contributed cattle and elephants' teeth.
Attendance on Public Worship was good:
the hearers had increased.

The quantity of land under cultivation
increases yearly. Some of the people have
begun to build themselves good stone-hous-
es. Preparations have been made for a wa-
termill. A Printing-Press had arrived; and
a Spelling-Book, in Bootsuanne, was in
forwardness.

NEW LATTAKOO.

North of the Colony—on the Kroonans' River—
a little South of Lattakoo, which is between 7
and 8 degrees North of the latitude of the Cape.
1817.

Robert Hamilton.

Mateebe, the King of Lattakoo, and part
of his people, removed, with the Missionaries,
to this spot, and built a town, which
has been named New Lattakoo. There
are encouraging appearances at this Sta-
tion. The Missionaries were in the full
confidence of the King and his Chiefs. Many
of the Bootsuanne daily attend the
preaching of the Gospel: some seem im-
pressed by the word. A Church, 40 feet by
15, was begun on the 16th of February.

In the neighboring parts, there is an open
field among the Corannas. With the
Bushmen there was peace all around; and,
at two places among them, Native Teach-
ers were employed. At Malapetze, Cupido
labours; and Makoon, who earnestly
wishes for a Missionary, visits Cupido for
religious instruction.

BETHESDA.

North of the Colony—about 700 miles from Cape
Town—on the North side of the Great River.
1808.

Christopher Sase.

Mr. Sase judged it expedient to remove
his Station to the north side of the Great
River, where he finds a number of Bush-
men, who are very desirous of a Christian
Teacher. Many instances of the power of
Divine Grace have been discovered.

JERUSALEM.

Formerly called Africander's Kraal: and, after-
ward, Peace Mountain—beyond the Colony, a-
bout 650 miles North of Cape Town.
1815.

E. Ebner, Robert Moffat.

Mr. Moffat lately joined Mr. Ebner. It was
intended to remove to a more eligible situ-
ation, further north, and more in the midst
of Africander's people.

Prospects were favourable. About 400
attended Worship. Forty persons, Con-
verts and their Children, had been baptized;
and 40 couple married. The Converts
walk consistently. The School pros-
perous. Civilization and cultivation advance.

BETHANY.

Formerly called Kip Fountain—North of the Col-
ony—55 miles North of the Great River (not of
Cape Town, as was printed, by mistake, in our
last List, under the head of "Namaland.")
H. Schmelen, J. Kitchingman, J. Marquard.

Mr. Kitchingman has lately joined his
brethren. No recent accounts of the state
of the Settlement have been received.

TULBAGH DROSDY.

About 40 miles North from Cape Town.
Ariel Vos, Cornelius Kramer, John Taylor.

The School and Congregation at Tul-
bagh appear to be in a flourishing state;
and the fruits of Mr. Vos's labours are vis-
ible in the lives of many. Mr. Vos preaches
also at places in the vicinity. At Bos-
jesveld, also Mr. Kramer has laboured
with success.

MAURITIUS.

Or, Isle of France—an Island, East of Madagas-
car, inhabited by French Colonists, but be-
longing to Great Britain.

1814.

John Le Brun.

Mr. Le Brun has a Chapel, which con-
tains about 300 persons, and is well filled.
He has a School of about 90 Boys. In the
midst of a depraved state of morals, a great
change has been wrought in some. There
are 25 Communicants.

MADAGASCAR.

An immense Island, lying off the Eastern Coast of
Africa, in the Indian Ocean, in a partial state of
civilization, and said to contain 4,000,000
inhabitants.

Thomas Bern, David Jones.

These Missionaries, who were educated
in Wales and afterward studied at Gosport,
reached Mauritius on the 9th of July. Gov-
ernor Farquhar being now in this country,
they applied to the Acting Governor; who
discouraged their proceeding to Madagascar,
chiefly on account of the Slave Trade,
notwithstanding the Treaty entered into
with the King of Ova. They ventured,
however, to proceed to their destination,
and arrived in safety: but it was uncertain
whether they would be able to continue
the political relations, which had subsisted
between the King of Ova and the Governor
of Mauritius, having ceased.

A Station called Grace Hill, formerly
Thornberg, and sometimes Vanderwalt's
Fountain, in the country of the wild Bush-
men, about 500 miles from Cape Town,
which was formed in 1814, has been, for
the present, suspended. The Missionary,
Erasmus Smit, is at Bethelsdorp. The
Station is likely to be resumed, on the ar-
rival of the Deputation at the Cape.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The principal Settlement of the Brethren—130
miles East of Cape Town.
1812, renewed 1792.

Clemens, Hallbeck, Leitner, Lennertz, Mar-
veld, and Thomsen, Missionaries.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1819.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the "Survey of Protestant Missionary Stations," commenced in our last paper, and continued in this. It is re-published from the London Missionary Register, at the suggestion of a friend and correspondent, in whose judgment we place much confidence; and we trust it will satisfy all who are interested in the benevolent enterprises and brightening prospects of the present day. The order in which this survey is taken, seems peculiarly judicious; as it relieves the reader's mind from the labor of arranging the articles which are given him, and may enable him, with the additional aid of a globe or map, to make a tour of missionary research round the world. In his progress, the Christian traveller will find much to gladden, and much to distress him. His heart will leap for joy to see so many souls employed in breaking the bread of life to famishing and fainting souls; and then he will be grieved to learn how inadequate are their exertions and supplies to the exigencies of surrounding millions. At every missionary station he will meet with some, whom, though distinguished persons by a different denomination from his own, will cordially hail as fellow-laborers in the Lord's vineyard, and whom he cannot leave without a fervent prayer for their comfort and success. But in going from one to another of these Bethels, his way will often lie "through the wilderness, through a land of deserts and pits, through a land of drought and of the shadow of death;" and he will be led anxiously to ask, "When shall the light of the gospel penetrate this wide spread darkness? When shall all this solitary place be glad? When shall these deserts rejoice and blossom as the rose?" Why is the Christian world so slow to fulfil the Redeemer's great command, and preach his gospel to every creature?" With such inquiries on his lips and in his heart, we hope he will return from his fire-side pilgrimage, resolved in the strength of the Lord, that he will give himself and his slothful brethren around him no rest, while they have breath to pray for the heathen, while there is one more effort or sacrifice to be made for their salvation.

COMMUNICATIONS.
This is an eventful period of the world, when the Holy Spirit is evidently operating on the hearts of the followers of our blessed Saviour, and sweetly constraining them to unite their prayers and efforts for the awakening of careless souls to a sense of their danger while unconsciously to God. To those who feel able to contribute in aid of the important means now in operation, the writer would address a few words in behalf of the Boston Auxiliary Tract Society. This institution has for some time past furnished Tracts for distribution at the Seamen's Meeting on Central-Island, the meeting at West-Boston-Market-house, and the four Sabbath Schools under the direction of the Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, together with distributions in various other ways, where it is believed they have been eminently useful—but their income from annual subscriptions being quite small, they are now in debt a very considerable sum, which is increasing weekly, and unless some measures are devised to assist them, the Society must withdraw its disbursements. Such an event would be mainly felt by the establishments above mentioned, and much regretted by every friend of the cause of religion. It is therefore earnestly requested, that those who feel interested in the important objects which this Society have in view, will hand to Mr. SEWELL, of the firm of Johnson & Sewell, Merchants-Row, such donations as they are disposed to make in aid of its funds. We have also to believe, that many precious souls will, through eternity, bless God for the formation of such Societies, knowing that through the instrumentality of the little monitors which are distributed, they have been brought out of darkness into light."

T.
Mr. WILLIS.—There is no part of your paper which my eyes so involuntarily fix as that devoted to accounts of revivals of religion. What animates the hearts of Christians as to hear that the church of Christ is enlarging her borders; that converts are crowding the gates of Zion; that so calculated to do away our party or sectarian prejudices, as to learn that Christ is visiting different denominations, Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, and others, are receiving various showers from on high. Presuming you have not seen the late account of the work of God among the Methodists, I send you a few extracts from the New-York Methodist Magazine. Under date of Nov. 3d, 1818, from Augusta, Upper Canada, the Rev. Mr. Case gives a pleasing account of the work in that circuit, under his missionary labors. The number for July, 1818, was 317. "At present," says he, "awakenings are not so common, but spirituality increases, the members drinking deeper into the spirit of the gospel." Here I cannot but mark the similarity of the work in different denominations; although called by different names, they appear to be guided by the same Spirit, of course the fruit must be the same.

"It includes all classes," says the same letter, "the youth of 10, to the grey-headed of 75; and the Moralist, Deist and Roman Catholic." A favorable circumstance in this work is, that the youth are making promising improvements, not only in grace, but also in useful information. In Fifth Town (Hallowell Circuit,) in a few weeks 60 were hopefully converted. A glorious revival has also been going on at Bay (Quinty Circuit,) beginning the 17th August, 1817. More than 300 have there professed the saving power of God.

"It is now fourteen months since this revival began—during which time it has spread an extent of more than 12 miles. The lively state of society; the great change of manners, as well as occasional conversions, persuade us that the order of society is peculiarly manifest at the end of the Bay. Having learned meekness and gentleness, misunderstandings have given place to harmony and love; the drunkard's song is changed to loud hosannas, and blasphemy's to

praise; Jude companies having become assemblies of saints, now spend their Sabbaths in the worship of God, rejoicing in the comforts of the Holy Ghost."

These Magazines likewise contain accounts of the revivals in Ningau, Utica, Troy, and other places equally pleasing. A SUBSCRIBER.

American Education Society.

The Treasurer of the American Education Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in the month of April last.

A Friend,	\$00 50
An aged Friend, by Nathaniel Willis,	5
From part of a family in Concord, N. H.	3
by abstaining from the use of sugar,	10
Daniel Lang, Salem,	10
Female Cent Society, Marblehead, by Rev.	20 50
Brown Emerson.	20
Monthly Concert for Prayer, in Chelsea, Conn., for February, March, and April, by Rev. Mr. Mitchel,	47
A Female of Prospect, Ms. in a letter to the Treasurer,	25
Andover South Parish Moral and Charitable Society, by Rev. Justin Edwards,	20
Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society, Jesse Wheaton, Treasurer,	97
A Friend, by Rev. Samuel Worcester, D.D. Collected by Rev. Edward Payson, in Rev. Mr. Rockwood's Society, Lynn,	13 31
Rev. Mr. Braiman's New Rowley,	13 59
Rev. Elijah Parish's, Byfield,	17 68
In Topsfield,	18 32
Rev. Dr. Wadsworth's, in Danvers,	53 93

Collected in Rev. Mr. Miltimore's Parish, after a sermon by Rev. Edward Payson,

21
In Rev. Mr. Dodge's Parish, in Haverhill, Mass.

Ladies in Rev. Mr. Milton's Society, Newburyport,

Contributed at the first Monthly Concert for Prayer, first Parish in Dracut, by Dr. Woods.

Female Education Society in Newbury Newton, Mass. Miss H. Sawyer, Treas.

Berkshire Auxiliary Education Society, James W. Robbins, Treasurer,

Contributions in first Parish, Bradford, by Rev. L. Woods,

In the Calvinistic Congregational Society in Sandwich, Mass.

Sundry individuals in Medford, in consequence of a sermon by Rev. Edward Payson, by hands of Galen Morse,

55
Monthly Concert for Prayer in Keene, N.H. Rockingham, N. H. Charitable Society, J. Burley Hill, Treasurer,

Female So. of Boston and vicinity, aux. to the Am. Ed. So. by hands of Miss Battelle,

35 25
From a few Females belonging to the Rev. Dr. Morse's church, associated under the name of the Harris Society, who meet once a week to aid by their industry this benevolent object, by Miss M. Edes, Treasurer,

23
Life Subscriptions.

Mr. Tyler, by Rev. E. Porter,

100
Rev. Justin Edwards, from the Andover South Parish Female Char. Society,

40
Rev. Abraham Burnham, of Pembroke, from females of his church & congregation

40
Rev. Peter Eaton, Buxton, Mass. received of Simon Pierce, 20, and of other individuals of that town, 20,

40
Rev. Eliphilet Gillet, of Hallowell, from ladies of his Society,

40
Rev. Dr. Osgood, Medford, Mass. from one of his parishioners,

40
Rev. David Kimball, from the Fem. Aux. Ed. So. in the first Parish in Ipswich,

40
Rev. John Fisk, New Braintree, from the Religious Charitable Society, in that place, North Brookfield, and Oakham,

40
Rev. Luther Sheldon, Easton, Mass. from ladies in his Parish,

40
A. P. CLEVELAND, Treas'r,

No. 10, Merchant's-Row,

\$1219 47

Letter to the Treasurer of the American Education Society.

PROSPECT, (Me.) April 21, 1819.

Sir.—I have contemplated for some time past, contributing something more than I have hitherto, for the support of the great Redeemer's cause in our degenerate world.

I have at length concluded to reserve "A TESTIMONY" of my portion of the estate of my deceased father, distinct from annual subscriptions, and by the help of my Heavenly Father, dedicate it to his service.

I transmit a part of the consecrated sum to you, Sir, for the benefit of the above mentioned Society, and a part with the leave of Providence, I shall devote to a similar establishment.

How astonishing and truly lamentable to behold so great a proportion of people in this favored land, remaining day after day, and year after year, so regardless of the imperious calls of Divine Providence, which are constantly sounding in our ears, entreating us to cast into the sacred Treasury, and which are daily multiplying, and will probably continue to multiply until the promised period arrives when the world shall be filled with the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.

Are we not loudly called upon to "Come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord a-gains the mighty?" What a privilege to live in a day in which we can do so much for Christ. Who can live and die in such a day, and refrain from lending to the Lord?

A FEMALE.

P. S. The sum inclosed is 25 dollars.

The Efficacy of Truth.

Within a few days, a ship has arrived in this port from Calcutta, on board of which are four seamen who, having received the Bible, without other means of religious instruction, have experienced the Word of God to be unto them "a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

These men now profess themselves the willing subjects of Jesus, of whom the Scriptures testify;

and on the last Sabbath presented themselves before the Lord in his earthly courts in our city.

Philadelphia Remembrances.

We are credibly informed that there are Missionaries soon to be sent from this country to the East Indies, and that one of the families is of this city. We understand that the gentleman going out is a Physician, in excellent standing in his profession, and has a lucrative practice. He stands connected with the Reformed Dutch Church under the care of the Rev. Mr. BORK—and notwithstanding all his bright temporal prospects, he is to forsake them, and every thing dear to him, and go to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ to the Heathen.—N.York p. April 30.

We learn, that Mr. John Foster, of Boxford, a parishes of the Rev. PETER EATON, has made him a member for life of the American Bible Society; and that the same individual has subscribed 100 dollars to the "Education Society." Added to this, Mr. Simon Foster, of the same town, and others have contributed Forty Dollars to constitute their respected Pastor a member for life of the Education Society. The above Rev. Gentleman is appointed to deliver the Election Sermon on the last Wednesday of this month.

CENT.

Two lads, (says the Westmoreland, Pa. Republican) sons of Mr. Oliver Bovard, residing on the Sewickly, died in consequence of eating wild parsnips, which they mistook for the root known as sweet muriel. This should serve as a caution to others.

Extracts of a letter from Sirres Leone, dated January 9, 1819.

To those who have seen the African slaves in the holds of slave ships, and now witness the change effected by the blessings of freedom, the contrast is truly striking: a great majority of the adult industriously supporting themselves, and embracing with avidity the precepts of Christianity; the children, owing to our excellent governor's incessant and parental exertions, placed at the schools in the several villages. Indeed, to witness the astonishing degree of intelligence evinced by many of them at the general examination, and the affecting manner in which they sing the concluding anthem of "God save the King," must make every British heart beat high in the idea, that to the benevolence of his country alone can be attributed all the good that has been done, and must doubly interest every feeling mind to persevere in the grand object of our hopes, that of riding this coast of these vile traffickers in the blood of our fellow-creatures."—London paper.

English Catholics.—The total number of Catholics in England and Wales is computed to exceed 300,000. The principal Roman Catholic counties are Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Northumberland.—These, with Durham, Cheshire, the next in number, contains about 200,000. London and its suburbs, with Surrey and Middlesex, are rated at 50,000. The remaining 50,000, are thinly scattered through the other counties and cities—but chiefly in Bristol, Bath, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Exeter, Gloucester, and a few watering places.

Some compute the total number at 400,000, but more confidence may be placed upon the proportionate population of the respective districts, as above given, than upon any computation of the aggregate amount.

The spiritual government is headed by four superiors, called Vicars Apostolic, deputed by the Pope, and who exercise their vicarial powers revocable at pleasure. They are bishops in the Roman Catholic church, although, different from what is the case in Ireland, they enjoy no episcopal authority here. Each Vicar has a district assigned to him, and not a see—thus, Dr. Gibson, in the northern; Dr. Milner, in the Midland; Dr. Pointer, in the London; and Dr. Collinridge, in the Western district. In like manner, each priest has a separate district, not however, any particular parish, but a "mission," and he is termed "a missionary."—He acts by virtue of a faculty, granted by the Apostolic Vicar of the district, and is removable at pleasure.

In every county of England there are Roman Catholic chapels and congregations.—Altogether, there are about 900 Roman chapels, mostly erected within the last 25 years, and generally clean, commodious, and well built. Lancashire alone, counts upwards of 100 Roman Catholic chapels. Moreover, most of the Catholic country gentlemen of fortune, maintain chapels in their houses.

In the summer, 1813, Doctor Smith, the Vicar-Assistant to Dr. Gibson in the northern district, confirmed the following number of Roman Catholic children, in three towns alone; in Manchester 800; Liverpool 1000; Preston 1200. Hence some estimate may be formed of the Roman Catholic population of England.

The Roman Catholic Peers are nine in number; their names and titles are as follow:—Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; Stuart, Earl of Traquin; Livingstone, Earl of Newburgh; Barons—Stourton, Petre, Arundel, Dormer, and Clifford.—There are 17 Catholic Baronets in England.

In the beginning of the last century, there were above 60,000 Roman Catholics in the Highlands of Scotland alone. With few exceptions, most of the Gordons, Macdonalds, Macintoshes, Macphersons, &c. were Roman Catholics; their grand and great grand children are protestants. The rebellions of 1715 and 1745, effected this change, by dissolving the feudal system; the children of the gentry in general, particularly those but remotely allied to the chieftains, were dispersed, educated in the South, and put to business.

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Distressing Fire.—On Friday, the 21st ult. a little past eleven o'clock, A. M. the Dwelling of Mr. Stephen Earls, of Phillipston, with most of its contents, was destroyed by fire. The fire (supposed to be blown, merely in a spark, from the kitchen) was first discovered in the wood-house, adjoining the house; and had made such progress before it was seen, that every exertion to save the buildings was vain.

On opening the doors of the house next the fire, the flames burst in like a torrent, and drove the inhabitants into the street; and such was the velocity of the devouring element, that very little could be saved by those of the family who were at home—and before the neighbours arrived, entrance was at the hazard of life!—In the same house lived S. Earls, jun. whose furniture and provisions were destroyed with those of his father.—A few feet distant from this dwelling stood a building occupied by S. Earls, jun. as a Brush-Maker's Shop, Granary, &c. which was also, with almost its entire contents, destroyed. The buildings belonged to the father, whose apartments, all acquainted well received, were ever furnished richly with all the necessities, comforts, and conveniences of life.

MARYLAND. Baltimore, April 26.

The United States sloop of war Ontario, Capt. BIDDLE, has arrived at Annapolis, from a long cruise on the southern American station, and in the Pacific Ocean. She left Lima the 31st December last, and Pernambuco the 20th March.

The Ontario sloop of war.—The Democratic

Press states, that the Ontario, after returning the Commissioner of the Viceroy of Peru back to Lima, proceeded of Columbia river, and took possession of each side of it in the name of the U. S. when returned to Lima, where the officers and crew were treated in the most hospitable manner; and from thence to Valparaiso. On her arrival, Lord COCHRANE, (the new Chilean Admiral) manifested a disposition to force a salute from the Ontario, which Capt. BIDDLE did not choose to pay.—His Lordship then placed his feet in a situation to compel it.—But the Ontario having arrived in her supplies, sailed—passed the San Martin, of 80 guns, within three fourths of a mile, and proceeded for home. The Chilean fleet immediately got under way, in chase; but at the end of two hours the Ontario had left them four miles astern, and they then gave up the pursuit.

Capt. J. D. HENLY, commanding the frigate Congress, now lying at Annapolis, and ready for a voyage even more extensive than that from which the Ontario has returned, has been on a visit to Washington. This vessel, it is said, will visit the East India ports; and it is believed will be the first national ship of the United States which has ever visited those ports. In her passage down the Atlantic coast, she will land at Rio Janeiro Mr. GRAHAM, our Minister to the Brazils. As soon as he is prepared to embark, the vessel will sail.

An Arch Bridge, on a new construction, has been recently erected over Onion River, near Montpelier, in Vermont. It is said to be "composed of sixty-nine string pieces, thirty feet in length, and ten inches by eleven and a half a size; together with twelve thwart, or cross pieces, twenty-two feet long, seven inches by fourteen, forming one entire arch, one hundred and ninety-five feet long and twenty broad; with not a single mortice, tenon bolt, or band about it." The whole expense of the bridge did not exceed two hundred dollars.

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Drowned.—On Sunday afternoon, in Boston harbour, Mr. William Miller. He fell from a boat in which he was sailing; and boats were immediately sent from the United States ship Independence, and the merchant brig Fame, to endeavor to save him, but he had sunk for the last time before they could reach the spot.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The fast sailing ship Sachem, Hilliard, has arrived at New York, from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 10th of March.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

THE ORPHAN.

Have you not seen the orphan child,
A helpless, friendless suff'rer cast,
Upon a rude unfeeling world,
Without a shelter from the blast?
Without a parent or a friend,
To wretchedness and mis'ry given,
To whom no kind protecting hand,
Points out the peaceful path to heaven?
Whose little breast can scarce contain
The swelling measure of his woe;
Yet smiles are mingled with his tears,
As oft instinctively they flow?
For yet, he knows not half the ills,
The sorrow, wretchedness and pain,
That lurk around his future path,
With their alluring deadly train.
With none to cherish, or to sooth,
Or sympathize in his distress,
And none of all the busy crowd,
If he were not,—would smile the less?

Then what can life present to him,
But one unsocial dreary waste?
Vice spreads her toils—she lures—she soothes,
She flatters,—and is then embrac'd.
And is there none to snatch, to save,
From this impending reckless fate?
And is there none, would nobly choose
To be unfashionably great?
Perhaps in nature's finest mould,
This orphan's infant mind was wrought,
Stamp'd with an energy of soul,
Form'd for the utmost stretch of thought.
His genius yet may force its way,
And stand unrivall'd and alone,
And nations tremble at his frown,
Whom now, the world scarce deigns to own.
For in that little breast, the seeds
Of immortality are sown;
A vast eternity's claim,
Though now neglected and unknown.
And there, perhaps, a dormant spark
Exists, which genly fann'd to flame,
Would throw a radiance o'er the world,
And spread the Saviour's glorious name.
And what can yield a purer joy,
A satisfaction more refin'd,
Than to protect the orphan child,
And cultivate his growing mind?

Brigewater, April 22d, 1819.

kneeled, the monarch not excepted; we were the only parties standing in the place. It was an affecting sight to see a prince and all his courtiers bending before the King of kings, in the act of solemn worship—or rather it would have been an interesting spectacle, could I have been persuaded that the homage was spiritual and sincere. But alas! the reflection, that in the monarch, and his family, and his court I beheld the victims of superstition, of infidelity, and of vice—and in the worship in which they were prostrate, the idolatrous adoration of the image of the beast, came powerfully upon my mind; the charm was dissipated, and the emotions at first awakened, were succeeded by those of pity, abhorrence, and disgust.

"There was something in the expression of the king that exceedingly touched me. There was an air of dejection in his countenance, and a melancholy wildness in his eye, that spoke unutterable things. He looked around him, as if uneasy and distressed—as if suspicious of some lurking danger—as if in pursuit of some object on which his eye might fix with confidence and pleasure; but disappointed in the search, he retired again into himself, and was absorbed in his devotion."

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

"I am not at all surprised at the influence which the Catholic religion exercises upon the minds of its votaries. To those who never think upon the subject of religion, but are wholly absorbed in the pursuit of pleasure or of vice, and such, it must be allowed, are the great body of the French people, it must possess peculiar and powerful recommendations. The service being in an unknown tongue, at once intimates to them that they have no concern but for the repetition of the words, they need not meddle with the ideas the words convey, the priest thinks for them, and that is sufficient: while the pomp and splendor of the exhibition gratifies their vanity and meets their love of show. 'Why do you read your prayers in Latin,' said a friend of mine to a French lady, 'do you understand Latin?' 'No sir,' said she, 'it is very ridiculous that we do, but we cannot help it.' 'But why persevere in a custom which you think ridiculous?' 'Ah!' said she, and a significant shrug spoke her meaning. 'Do you think the Bible enjoins all these ceremonies?' 'The Bible, sir—I don't know, I never read the Bible.' 'Never read the Bible, and yet profess to be a Christian?' 'Ah! you know we are Catholics.' 'But is a Catholic any different from a Christian?' 'Oh! I don't know, we leave all to our priests.' 'The priests, then, fill a very responsible situation?' 'Ah! but this is our way, and Catholics don't trouble themselves much with these things.' True it is, like Gallio, they care for none of these things, and this woman is a specimen of thousands, and tens of thousands in France. Multitudes care so little, that they never go to mass at all; and those who do, deem it enough to go and mutter over the appointed prayers, with the appropriate crosses and gestures, and return—and thus infidelity and superstition divide the land between them, and shed over the thoughtless and ill-fated population the stupor and apathy of spiritual death."

PARIS.

"But alas! alas! Paris is a hopeless scene, populous and splendid as it is, and rich in the sublimest productions of human genius, it is a spiritual desert, a moral waste. The life of God does not animate its people—the voice of prayer is not heard in its dwellings—its public haunts are thronged—practical if not avowed atheists. Those who are called religious, are the victims of the grossest superstition—those who bear the office and wear the habits of the priesthood, are, many of them, the secret votaries of infidelity. Such as call themselves Protestants, are sunk in the coldest indifference, and awfully fallen from the doctrines and the spirit of the reformers; and perhaps it is not exaggeration to say, that a man of lively devotion and of genuine piety, in Paris, is as great a rarity as a civilized being in the wilds of Africa: while the light of true religion, if it be not utterly extinguished, shines like the glimmering taper in a sepulchral vault, struggling with the noxious vapors that every where surround it, and scarcely distinguished amid the deep & palpable darkness upon which its feeble rays are shed.

"The state of religion amongst the Protestants, where one should naturally look with some degree of confidence, may be pretty correctly gathered from the circumstance, that they are quite as indifferent to the sanctification of the Sabbath day as the Catholics—and in this, it is awful to relate, their ministers set them the example. The Protestant clergy in Paris, may be seen on the morning of the Sabbath, discharging the most sacred duties of their office, and in the evening, sitting at the card-table, and deeply engaged in play. I could not have believed the report, had I not been informed of the melancholy fact by several persons who had seen them so occupied at that season, and I might have witnessed it myself, had I chosen to profane the Sabbath by going to the parties in which they visit.—Nor is the case with regard to the violation of the Sabbath by the Protestant clergy of Paris singular, and to be attributed to the superior dissipation of the capital. At Nimes, concerning which we have heard so much lately, the sufferings of whose persecuted Protestant inhabitants cannot too deeply excite the pity and abhorrence of mankind—at Nimes, two gentlemen, friends of mine, were absolutely ridiculed by the Protestant ministers, for refusing to travel on the Sabbath day."

REMARK.—We cannot build too confidently on the merits of Christ, as our only hope; nor we think too much of the mind that was in Christ, as our great example.—CECIL.

ANTIQUITIES.

Vienna, Feb. 16.—The Archduke Polatim, of Hungary, who left Naples, paid a second visit to the excavations at Pompeia. A singular chance made this circumstance coincide with the happiest discoveries that have been made till now on this classic ground.—While the Prince was observing with the greatest attention the labours which the Chevalier Arditi caused to be prosecuted in his presence with redoubled activity, the workmen met with a bronze vase encrusted with silver, the size and form of which place it in the first rank of all the articles of this description which form so interesting a part of the Bourbon Museum. Some days before, a bronze statue of Apollo, of admirable workmanship, was found, which is indisputably the finest in the gallery. It would be impossible to describe the beauty of the form and the life of this figure, which is of the size of nature, and represents the god sacrificing with his avenging arrow the family of Niobe.

Letters from Rome, of the 12th of February, state, that the enterprise formed to draw from the bed of the Tiber the statues and other wrecks of antiquity, which it is supposed are deposited there, appears to obtain success. Already the sum of 60,000 scudi is almost completed. All the subjects which are hoped will be drawn from the bed of the river, by means of a machine invented for the purpose, will be formed into one mass, and valued by connoisseurs. The Pope's Chamber will receive a sixth, and will also have the right of priority to purchase the rest.

Anecdote of Tedyuscung.

Tedyuscung was a noted Chief among the Delaware tribe of Indians. He lived about fifty years ago, was a man of great sagacity, and well known to many of the inhabitants of Philadelphia.—One evening he was sober, and sitting by the fire-side of his friend. Both of them were silently looking at the fire, indulging their own reflections, and desiring each other's improvement. At length silence was interrupted by the friend, who said, "I will tell thee what I have been thinking of. I have been thinking of a rule delivered by the author of the Christian religion, which for its excellence we call the Golden Rule." "Stop," said Tedyuscung, "don't praise it to me; but rather tell me what it is, and let me think for myself. I do not wish you to tell me of its excellence; tell me what it is." "It is for one man to do to another, as he would the other should do to him." "That's impossible; it cannot be done," Tedyuscung immediately replied. Silence again ensued. Tedyuscung lighted his pipe, and walked about the room. In about a quarter of an hour he came up to his friend with a smiling countenance, and (taking the pipe from his mouth) said, "Brother, I have been thoughtful of what you told me. If the Great Spirit that made man, would give him a new heart, he could do as you say; but not else." Thus the Indian found the only means by which the Gospel declares man can fulfil his social duties.—*Village Record.*

From the London Evangelical Magazine. ANECDOTE.

The Rev. Samuel Whiting, who was born at Boston, in England, in 1597, and died near Boston, in New England, in 1659, was a learned and useful minister of the Gospel. Sometimes an occasional word spoken by him had a remarkable effect. Once, particularly, on a journey, being at an inn on the road, some persons in the next room were excessively noisy and clamorous in their mirth. Mr. Whiting, as he passed by their door, looked in upon them, and with a sweet majesty only dropped these words,—"Friends, if you are sure that your sins are pardoned, you may be wisely merry." These words not only stilled their noise for the present, but also had a great effect afterwards on some of the company.

Mather's New England, p. 160.

NEW GOODS.

CARLTON & CONANT, No. 39, Market Street, Boston, have just received,
4 cases Nankin & Canton Gapes, superior quality
1 case figured Nankin, Crape Gown Patterns,
with borders.
1 case do. Muslin Gown Patterns, with borders.
2 cases 4-4 black silk Hdks, very heavy.
1 case black Sareens;
1 case rich Furniture Patch;
1 case figured Silks;
1 case silk Cords and Tassels;
1 case Tabby Velvet;
1 case Company Flagg Handkerchiefs.
1 bale 4-4 India Cotton Sheetings.
Silks of various kinds & colors;
Steam-loom Shirtings & Sheetings;
Blk & white silk Hoses;
White and color'd Cambrics;
Silk & leather Gloves; Cotton andworsted Hose;
Oil Cloths; Calicoes; Ginghams; Dimities; Musins, plain & figured;
Cotton & Linen; Broadcloths and Kerseyes; various qualities and colors.

The above, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, will be sold at small advances for Cash.

May 1. 8W

HARD WARE.

HOLMES, HOMER & BONNER, have received by ships Jasper, Herald, Mercury, Falcon, from Liverpool, and London Packet from London, a general assortment of CUTLERY AND HARD-WARE GOODS, which they offer for sale on good terms for cash or credit, at No. 33, Union-street.

April 20.

LEVITT NASON,

INFORMS his Customers and the Public, that he has removed from Rogers' Building, to No. 17, Cornhill, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. He has for sale a good assortment of the best superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vests, of the latest fashions.

May 1.

WATERSTON, PRAY & CO.

No. 17, Kilby-street.

HAVE received by the Herald, Mercury, Falcon, and Triton, from Liverpool, 156 packages of English and Scotch Manufactures, comprising their Spring assortment, consisting of a great variety of elegant fancy Muslin, 4-4 plain Leno's, Books, Imitation, India, and Lawn Muslin.

Light and dark Cambic Prints, Plate Calicos and Furnitures, 4-4 and 6-4 white Cambrics, Do. Mourning and Check'd Ginghams, Gingham Robes, Shirting Cottons, blk. Sareens, Grenadilles, twilled, checked, and white tape and colored bordered Hdks, Bandanna and Britanica do.

Rich printed Shawls, White and printed Marseilles Quiltings and Jeaneits, Men's Beaver Gloves, Cotton Ferrets, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale by the Package or Piece at fair prices.

May 1. 8P6W

CALICOES CHEAP ENOUGH!

For 18 cents per yard, and going rapidly!

JAMES BREWER, having removed from 64, Market-street, to No. 85, (opposite side) doors from the corner of Court-street, offers for sale, 2000 yards very good CALICO, for 18 cents per yard only. Also, 1500 yards do. of a superior quality, and beautiful patterns, proportionately low. Likewise, a fresh supply of those Gingham Gown Patterns, which are going rapidly at \$1.25 each—together with 500 yards fine Steam Loom Shirtings, yard wide, for 25. 3d.—and 500 do. elegant Furniture Patches, at the low price of 2s. 9d. Also, one case of elegant CANTON CRAPE.

May 1. off

April 24.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PAPER HANGING STORE,

NO. 68, CORNHILL,

JOSIAH BUMSTEAD & SON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Have just received by the Hector, from Havre, their Spring supply of French Paper Hangings, being a choice selection of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which they offer for sale by the case or roll at fair prices.

Or J. B. & SON would here remark, that as their French Papers are either imported by themselves, or purchased here at less than the cost, they are enabled to sell, on the best terms.

As usual, an extensive assortment of American Papers and Borders, of their own manufacture.

May 1.

Preacher's Manual.

CHARLES EWER, Bookseller No. 51, Cornhill, has in press, and will publish in the course of the present month.

The Young Preacher's Manual, comprising Claude's Essay on the composition of a Sermon, abridged; Gregory on the composition and delivery of a Sermon; Reybaz on the Art of Preaching; Fenelon's Dialogues on the Eloquence of the Pulpit; Brown's Address to Students in Divinity—and probably some extracts from other works on the same subject.

A List of Books, to aid young Preachers in the selection of a Library, will probably be annexed.

The whole to be revised by EBENEZER PORTER, D. Bartlett Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

The above work will be handsomely printed, on fine paper, with good type, and will be comprised in one volume octavo, of 400 pages at least. The price to subscribers will be two dollars in boards, and two dollars & 25 cents bound. The price will be enhanced after the work is published. Those who may be desirous of possessing the work, are respectfully requested to send in their names to the publisher, without delay.

Just received, and for sale, price 25 cents.

Memoirs of Simeon Wilhelm, a native of the Sussoo country, West Africa, who died at the House of the Church Missionary Society, London, Aug. 20, 1817, aged 17 years. Together with some account of the Superstitions of the Inhabitants of West Africa.

Published and for sale as above.

Memoirs of the Life and writings of Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D. price \$1.25.—Also Law's Serious Call to a Devout & Holy Life, price \$1.25, with a great variety of new, valuable and interesting Religious Publications.

May 1.

NEW BOOK FOR YOUTH.

THIS day published by MUNRO & FRANCIS, No. 4, Cornhill, THE POCKET LIBRARY: in six volumes. Embellished with cuts.

Vol. I. Mythology, or a History of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses, Demi-Gods, and other Fabulous ancient Deities, affording a Moral and Comprehensive Detail of the different Imaginary Attributes and Idolatrous Ceremonies of the Pagan World, designed to facilitate the Study of History, Poetry, Painting, Statuary, &c. divested of those unseemly Circumstances which have rendered this necessary branch of History improper for the perusal of young people. The whole reconciled to Scripture.

Vol. II. The Elements of Ancient and Universal History, illustrating the most remarkable Events, which have occurred during the Lives of Distinguished Warriors, Kings, Legislators, and Philosophers, recorded in Sacred and Profane History.

Vol. III. The History of Greece: from its Early Establishment, until it was subjected to the Roman Empire. Containing an Account of the Wars, Revolutions, Progress in Arts and Science; together with the Characters of the most Distinguished Generals, Kings, Legislators, and Philosophers, whose actions were the Ornament of Greece.

Vol. IV. A Biographical History of the Roman Empire: from its Foundation to the Final Overthrow of that once Great and Memorable Commonwealth. To which is added, Observations on the Increase, purity, and decay of Roman Eloquence and Learning; their peculiarities, Antiquities, Images, Coins, &c.

Vol's. V. & VI. A Concise History of England, comprised in a Set of Easy Lessons. Being a Continuation of a Series of Historical Books for Children, brought down to the peace of Paris, in two volumes. By Mrs. TRIMMER. To which are added, Tables of Chronology, Events, &c. The whole forming a new, moral and comprehensive system of Historical information for the Amusement and Instruction of the Young, particularly adapted for the use of Academies, Schools, and Philosophers, whose actions were the Ornament of Greece.

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Constantly on hand, a great variety of Bedding, from \$15 to \$40 each. 2500 white Sea-fowl, common Geese and Russia Peafowl.

P. S. The principle part of the above has been purchased within 90 days, at the lowest terms for cash, and from some of the first fact

workmen.

Town and country customers are respectively invited to call and examine for them what they may depend that every article mentioned above can and shall be sold cheap.

N. B. Cabinet Makers are informed ready market for their Furniture and cash delivery.

op6W.

Feb 1.

Williams' ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

No. 6, School-street.

IS now enriched with his beautiful Female

paration, so highly commended by the Professors, which has recently been exhibited in New York and Philadelphia, and which now contains 22 preparations, representing various dissections of the human frame, which is computed to be the most extensive in the United States.

Hours of attendance, for Gentlemen, from A. M. till 5. P. M. every day in the week, (Sunday excepted,) which is reserved exclusively for the Ladies, who will be attended by WILLIAMS. The above preparations were solely by Mr. W.

Tickets of admission, at 75 c